

b) testing the ability of the substance to interact with the human peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma polypeptide.

27. The process of claim 26 wherein the substance is an agonist.
28. The process of claim 26 wherein the substance is an antagonist.
29. The process of claim 26 wherein the substance has mixed agonist and antagonist properties.
30. The process of claim 26 wherein the substance affects the transcription regulation activity of the human peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma polypeptide.
31. The process of claim 26 wherein the human peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma polypeptide is coupled to a solid support.
32. The process of claim 31 wherein the solid support is selected from the group consisting of agarose beads, polyacrylamide beads and polyacrylic beads.
33. The process of claim 26 wherein the interaction between the substance and the human peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma polypeptide is detected by centrifugation, chromatography, electrophoresis or spectroscopy.
34. The process of claim 26 wherein the interaction between the substance and the human peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma polypeptide is detected by a reporter gene.
35. The process of claim 34 wherein the reporter gene is selected from the group consisting of β -galactosidase, chloramphenicol acetyl transferase and luciferase.
36. The process of claim 26 wherein the substance binds to the human peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma polypeptide.

37. A process of screening a substance for its ability to interact with a human peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma polypeptide, the process comprising the steps of:

- a) providing a host cell transformed with a polynucleotide, which upon expression, encodes a human peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma polypeptide.
- b) maintaining the transformed host cell under biological conditions sufficient to allow for the expression of human peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma polypeptide; and
- c) testing the ability of the substance to interact with the human peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma polypeptide.

38. The process of claim 37 wherein the substance is an agonist.

39. The process of claim 37 wherein the substance is an antagonist.

40. The process of claim 37 wherein the substance has mixed agonist and antagonist properties.

41. The process of claim 37 wherein the substance affects the transcription regulation activity of the human peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma polypeptide.

42. The process of claim 37 wherein the host cell is a prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell.

43. The process of claim 37 further comprising the step of isolating the human peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma polypeptide from the host cell prior to testing the ability of the substance to interact with the human peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma polypeptide.

44. The process of claim 43 wherein the human peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma polypeptide is coupled to a solid support.

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45. The process of claim 44 wherein the solid support is selected from the group consisting of agarose beads, polyacrylamide beads and polyacrylic beads.

46. The process of claim 44 wherein the interaction between the substance and the human peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma polypeptide is detected by centrifugation, chromatography, electrophoresis or spectroscopy.

47. The process of claim 44 wherein the interaction between the substance and the human peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma polypeptide is detected by a reporter gene.

48. The process of claim 44 wherein the reporter gene is selected from the group consisting of β -galactosidase, chloramphenicol, acetyl transferase and luciferase.

49. The process of claim 44 wherein the substance binds to the human peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma polypeptide.

50. A process of screening an substance for its ability to modify the function of the human peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma polypeptide, the process comprising the steps of:

- a) providing a human peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma polypeptide; and
- b) testing the ability of the substance to modify the function of the human peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma polypeptide.

51. The process of claim 50 wherein the substance is an agonist.

52. The process of claim 50 wherein the substance is an antagonist.

53. The process of claim 50 wherein the substance has mixed agonist and antagonist properties.

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54. The process of claim 50 wherein the substance modifies the transcription regulation activity of the human peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma polypeptide.

55. The process of claim 50 wherein the human peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma polypeptide is coupled to a solid support.

56. The process of claim 55 wherein the solid support is selected from the group consisting of agarose beads, polyacrylamide beads and polyacrylic beads.

57. A process of detecting a messenger RNA transcript from a biological sample which encodes a human peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma polypeptide, the process comprising the steps of:

- a) hybridizing a messenger RNA transcript from a biological sample with a polynucleotide sequence to form a duplex, wherein said polynucleotide sequence, upon expression, encodes for human peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma polypeptide; and
- b) detecting the duplex.

58. A process of detecting DNA molecule in a biological sample, which upon expression, encodes a human peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma polypeptide, the process comprising the steps of:

- a) hybridizing a DNA molecule from a biological sample with a polynucleotide sequence to form a duplex, wherein said polynucleotide sequence, upon expression, encodes for human peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma polypeptide; and
- b) detecting the duplex.